CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
March 13. 71-tf

☞ The Editors of the Edenton Gazette, Newbern Spectator, Elizabeth City Star, Washington Union, Wilmington Recorder, Hillsborough Recorder, Oxford Examiner, Yadkin & Catawba Journal, Salisbury, and Raleigh Register, will please insert the above three times.

NEW & ELEGANT SPRING GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his old stand corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, a very general stock of SPRING GOODS, selected by himself, with great care, and comprising the most beautiful and fashionable goods to be found in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. As they will be sold low, he invites the attention of his friends and the public.
March 13*th*, 1832. ‖71-tf.‖

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

Henrietta Steam Boat.

THE sale of Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, advertised to take place on the 2d of April next, is indefinitely postponed.
JOHN CRUSOE, *Attorney.*
March 12. 71-2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. William Lord, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, will present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
WM. L. MILLER.
March 13, 1832. 71-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds. N. E. RUM.
15 bbls. Mullets,
12 do. Potatoes,
For sale by TH. SANDFORD & CO.
March 6 70tf.

Pickles.

50 Jars and kegs prime PICKLES, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 6. 70tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,
WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 57tf.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,

A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf

COACH MAKING.

CHARLES T. GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person Street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.

From the experience of several years in the business, and having first rate materials, &c they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.

N. B. Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Fayetteville, March 6. 70 6w.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.
The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange.

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by
E. J. HALE.

SPEECH OF MR. BRANCH,

On Mr. Clayton's Resolution relative to the United States Bank.

Mr. BRANCH remarked, that, under the impression that the present session of Congress afforded the fairest prospect for a full, free, and thorough investigation of the policy of renewing the Charter of the United States Bank, and that the country confidently expected that this important question would be finally acted upon during this session; and further, under a deep conviction that there was no good reason to believe that the charter would or could be renewed—he should feel himself bound to oppose every proposition calculated to postpone a decision until the next session of Congress. He would not say that the gentleman who moved these resolutions was actuated by any other motives than such as he believed just and proper; but is was very manifest, if the House adopted them, at this late period of the session, that the inevitable effect would be such as he had stated. While, therefore, he was willing to assume the responsibility of acting out the principles which had governed his political course for twenty years past, he could not consent by his vote to contribute to an evasion of the question for the purpose of obtaining any object not properly connected with the maintenance of those principles.

The gentleman from New York has forcibly presented to the House the gambling speculations which have grown out of this institution. For my own part, said Mr. B. I am disposed to put an end to these practices as speedily as possible, and by no act of mine to afford fresh facilities to those skilled in speculations, to prey on the unwary. Already has the country felt the pernicious effects of the conflict of opinion between the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. Believing, as he did that the vote of no member would be controlled by the proposed investigation, let it result as it might; and further satisfied, as he was, that the President of the United States would put his *veto* on any bill which might be passed by this House, and that it was utterly idle to believe, in the event of its being thus negatived, that a constitutional majority could be obtained in its behalf, he deemed it best in every point of view, to quiet the public mind by a prompt and decisive action. Such a course is due to the large class of our fellow citizens interested in the Bank. It is due to the nation. He was not one of those who believed that the President of the United States would shrink from responsibility. No, Mr. Speaker, I will do him the justice to say that I never knew him to shrink from his full share of responsibility. But, sir, I cannot say as much for his timid counsellors behind the throne, more powerful than the throne itself.

In fine, said Mr. B. the President stands pledged to his country, by the strongest of all possible ties, to withhold his signature, for the renewal of the United States Bank Charter, on constitutional grounds and he had no doubt but that he would faithfully redeem his pledge. Why, then, shall we keep the public mind in a state of suspense on this long agitated subject, particularly when the President himself has been urging it on Congress in his three annual Messages?

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not heard of any proposition in Congress, for some time past, which has more entirely our assent and concurrence, than that of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to introduce into the Post Office system, a provision that the consent of the President of the United States and the Senate should be made necessary to all appointments of Deputy Postmasters, at offices whose nett emoluments exceed three hundred dollars per annum. Experience is of no value on earth, if it has not demonstrated the necessity of such a guard against abuse of the appointing power by irresponsible and interested agents. The power in this respect, which is now exercised by the Postmaster General, is an anomaly in our political system, and, in connection with the doctrine that in party contests the victors are *entitled to the spoils*, is of most corrupting and corroding influence. We need not recur to particular examples to illustrate this general position: they are too fresh in the memory of our readers. There is one recent development on this subject, however, which we observe that Gen. Vance referred to in support of his proposition, which it would be a pity to withhold from our readers. It is found in a communication of some length, published in the U. S. Telegraph, of Wednesday, by Mr. Samuel E. Clement, in vindication of himself against the statements of certain Representatives in Congress from New York.

"I had been engaged (says Mr. Clement) as editor of the Long Island Patriot, by the former publisher, and, at the instance of Mr. Bergen, consented to purchase it of him, and several others, leaders of *the party*, to whom it belonged, and agreed to give them twelve hundred dollars for it. As a means of *aiding me to keep up the press*, Mr. Bergen and *the party* recommended me for the appointment of postmaster, at Brooklyn. Mr. Barry inquired to know if some other member of *the party* could not receive the appointment, and stated that my being an editor would be urged as an objection. Mr. Bergen wrote, in reply, that it was *the wish of the party* that the office should be conferred on me, and that Mr. Barry HAD NO RIGHT TO OBJECT, and I WAS ACCORDINGLY appointed."

"It was the wish of *the party*," that the office should be conferred on the editor, and the Postmaster General was told, he "*had* NO RIGHT *to object.*" He "ACCORDINGLY" complied! What a picture is here for an honest and abused People to look upon!

Mr. Vance's proposition has been negatived, it is true; but it was, we trust, because it was apprehended that it might embarrass the pending bill by overloading it. We hope that he will not be discouraged in his object, but present it in an independent form, in which it can hardly be doubted, that it will receive the assent of both Houses.

The Globe confesses the fact, that it excluded the Speeches of Clay, Webster, and others, against Van Buren's nomination, from its country paper, alleging as excuse, that it had the right to determine what matter would be most agreeable to its readers! Miserable as this excuse is, it does not touch the case. The Globe, challenged by the Telegraph, through mere shame, having published the Speeches *for* Van Buren, at last published those against him, on the outer form of its daily, where none would see them but the people of the District. The meanness consists less in the supposition—though circumstanced as the Globe was, that was mean enough—than in the *deceit*, of affecting and claiming to do, what was done in such a way as to be equivalent to nothing. The Globe did not *tell* but *acted* an untruth.
Richmond Whig.

A seven-fold Intermarriage.—A pretty considerable piece of matrimonial business has lately been transacted at Saco, Maine.—On Christmas Eve, the Rev. Wm. Jenkins married Theophilus, Richard, Thomas, Titus, Jonathan, Ebenezer, and John HUTCHESON—to Miss Martha, Eliza, Sarah Ann, Mary, Judith, Virginia, and Peggy WELLS.

Harrisburg Convention.—This Convention on Tuesday nominated Wm. Wilkins as a candidate for Vice President. The votes were, on the 10th ballot,

Wilkins,	67
Dallas,	62
Van Buren,	1

George Wolf was unanimously nominated for Governor, after which, a resolution was adopted, requiring the electors, in case of the death, or withdrawal of Mr. Wilkins, to give their votes for Mr. Dallas. An electoral ticket was then agreed upon.

The Convention also refused to send Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Yeas, 51, Nays, 80.

The *one* vote for Mr. Van Buren, was given by the noted George Kremer.

Thus then has *Pennsylvania* refused to send delegates to the Baltimore *Van Buren* Convention; and the rejected Minister received, it appears at last, only *one* solitary vote for the Vice Presidency.

The Philadelphia Inquirer predicts that Mr. Wilkins will not permit his name to be *thus* put forth for the Vice Presidency. We shall see. It is possible he may be *offered*—under existing circumstances, it is scarcely possible he would accept—some office under the Government, at home or abroad, in order to take him off the course. Some such scheme, it would seem, is playing off in Virginia, in the case of Mr. P. P. Barbour, whom it was the express wish of some of the Jackson members of the late Richmond caucus to nominate for the Vice Presidency; whereupon the Inquirer says exceedingly civil things of Mr. Barbour, *but* intimates that Virginia reserves him for the bench of the Supreme Court, rather than for the Presidency.

Our New York *Innocent* is not in much better odor in Virginia than in Pennsylvania, neither of which States will, *it is certain*, be *regularly* represented in the Baltimore Convention. We use the term "regularly" in the sense of *the* party, though it is quite possible that a convention of office-holders, &c., which will then be dubbed *regular*, may be got up in Pennsylvania, who will assume to speak the sentiments of the state, and send delegates to that packed convention.—*N. Y. Amer.*

FROM THE LEXINGTON OBSERVER.

A new Candidate.—An "Abel M. Smith, Esquire," of New Albany, Indiana, has come out for the Presidency. Mr. Smith, if we may judge from his communication to the public, fights altogether upon his "own hook." He is neither a Clay, Jackson, Wirt, or Calhoun man, but entirely a Smith man; and as he belongs to a large family, he probably expects to get a respectable support. Mr. S. goes for redeeming the *old Continental money by giving every person in the United States, a quarter section of the public domain.* That Mr. Smith may have a fair start on the track, we publish in full his pithy and unique announcement.

"Why should we be so particular in the choice of men? There are thousands raised in America as capable of heading the nation as those who have done it; and again, why should so many millions of first rate land lie in call and our Nation in debt to the general inhabitants, for Continental money? It is as much incumbent on the Nation to pay the debt now, as when contracted. Was I at the helm of Government, I would pay the debt, by donating to every man in America, a quarter section of first rate land. I was born in Dutchess county, New York, and now reside in Indiana, and offer for President of the States.
ABEL M. SMITH, Esq."

It is understood that the United States Bank in New York discounted on Saturday, notes to the amount of half a million of dollars. The liberal course the branch has taken in this city has enabled other banks to discount to a considerable extent. The pressure on the money market, which was felt in the early part of the week, has been to a considerable extent relieved, and this by the liberal management of the Branch here, which is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation, by the merchants generally.

Boston, March 5.

The New England Sales were closed on Saturday evening, having gone off with much better spirit and prices than was anticipated in the present feeling of the money market. The deductions, however, from former prices, were very considerable, in the leading articles, but if the purchasers had substantial reasons for being satisfied with their bargains, the Manufacturers had much less ground for complaint than they expected to have. A great many lots, however, were withdrawn, after selling the first parcel, in consequence of low bids.

It was estimated that at least $1,500,000 worth of goods were brought together on this occasion. The display of calicoes and chintzes was very fine. They occupied almost entirely the centre hall under the dome. Among them the muslins from Robinson's, Fall River, printed on imported fabric, were decidedly elegant. This article sold for 40 cts. The calicoes were very rich, but not in so great a variety of new patterns as the improved condition of that manufacture would seem to warrant. There was a great variety of flannels, but none particularly fine. Some few specimens of nankins were creditable to that recent branch of coloring. There was a pretty large amount and variety of broadcloths and woollens. A specimen of ladies' work baskets, marked Seth S. Lyude, Pemberton Hill, wholesale dealer, was a very neat article of this description.

The sales were conducted with great fairness, and punctiliously met the confidence of the public.—*Advocate.*

The new edition of the Life and Works of Lord Byron, now publishing by Murray, in London, will be in fourteen volumes, and will extend to 50,000 copies, making 700,000 volumes—the quantity of paper used will be 3,000 reams—the cloth binding will consume more than 60,000 yards, and 100,000 pounds weight of pasteboard—the number of persons kept in constant employ for four or six months, in manufacturing the paper, in printing, engraving, binding, lettering, &c. will be 300—and $1,200,000 will be circulated by the edition.

According to a statement in the Philadelphia Price Current, the inspections of Wheat Flour, in the principal ports of the U. States, in the year 1831, were as follows:

Albany,	48,6[illegible]
New York,	928,280
Philadelphia,	474,076
Baltimore,	555,136
Georgetown, District of Columbia,	194,975
Alexandria, District of Columbia,	[illegible]3,735
Fredericksburg, Va.	227
Falmouth, Va.	51,309
Richmond, Va.	183,768
Petersburg, &c.	52,386
N. Orleans, year ending Sept. 30,	360,580
Total,	[illegible]7,125

Three hundred Cars for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandize, &c. are now engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, between Baltimore city and Frederick and the intermediate points. At the opening of the Spring trade the number will be much increased.

In the window of a barber's shop in Goodman's Fields is exhibited a professional announcement, in writing, which, for its poetical excellence, we give in its genuine doom and purity.

I. Isaacs,
I these way tries lucks:
I shaves for a penny,
Never cuts any;
I bleeds,
Pulls teeth—and cups:
Below I feeds
And trains and breeds
Young bull dogs, and all other sorts of *gentleman-pups.*—And
I blacks shoes
For Christians—besides Jews.

Affection.—If there be any thing throughly lovely in the human heart, it is affection! All that makes hope elevated, or fear generous, belongs to the capacity of loving. For my own part, I do not wonder, in looking over the thousand creeds and sects of men, that so many religionists have traced their theology, that so many moralists have wrought their system from love. The errors thus originated have something in them that charms us even while we smile at the theology, or while we neglect the system. What a beautiful fabrick would be human nature—what a divine guide would be human reason—if love were indeed the stratum of the one, and the inspiration of the other! What a world of reasonings, not immediately obvious, did the sage of old open to our inquiry, when he said the pathetic was the truest point of the sublime! Aristides, the painter, created a picture in which an infant is represented sucking a mother wounded to the death, who, even in that agony, strives to prevent the child from injuring itself by imbibing the blood mingled with the milk. How many emotions, that might have made us permanently wiser and better, have we lost in losing that picture!
Eugene Aram.

Beauties of Litigation.—At Meadville, Penn., a few weeks since, a case was decided, involving the value of a sow and eight pigs, in which ten dollars damages were recovered, while the cost amounted to more than one hundred. This was literally and emphatically bringing pigs to a bad market.

Once allow a man to turn seventy, he has then escaped the fatal three score and ten, and would consider himself an ill-used person should he receive notice of ejectment a day short of ninety. Ninety comes, and he grows insolent. Death, he thinks, has passed on, and overlooked him. He asks why nature has so long delayed to claim her debt. She has suffered thrice seven years to elapse beyond the period usually assigned for payment and he indulges in wild fancies of a statute of limitations. In his most rational moments he talks of nothing but old Parr.

He burns his will, marries his housekeeper, hectors his son and heir, who is seventy, and canes his grand-child (a lad of fifty,) for keeping late hours.

Hood, the author of "Whims and Oddities," has at last met with a rival in the personage of a punster who figures in the London Literary Gazette as "Tom Tucker, President of the Crack Club." The head officer of the C. C. mentions the subjoined, among other interesting particulars, relating to one Daniel Dobs, the hero of a MS. poem:—

He took a cellar, which you know
Is always under ground,
And sometimes *heal'd* a pair of shoes,
And sometimes *heal'd* a wound.
'By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,
'I hope I shall rise higher,
For by a *cellar* I can't live,
Unless I have a *buyer*.

A high-born Pig.—In the course of the searches for those unclean animals, the swine, which were found to pollute the air and endanger the health of the two legged adjoining inhabitants, a very stately sow was discovered in a house some six or seven stories up, belonging to, and possessed by "a boy of the Emerald Isle." The size of the beast surprized the visiting gentleman, and really threatened hazard to the flooring. "Tell me," says he, "how did you contrive to get this great beast up stairs?" "Aye, fait, and I can do that asily," quoth Pat. "for, by the powers, he's never been down yet.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, March 13.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the ship *Hogarth*, Capt. Allen, puts us in possession of files of Paris papers to the 30th and Havre to the 31st Jan. inclusive. We have copied from them this morning the most interesting of their contents.

There appears to have been up to our last dates, a great degree of uncertainty as to the final result of the differences between Holland and Belgium; and commercial men were consequently disposed to operate with great caution.

The Cholera seems still to be on the decline in England. There were, however, additional cases in Scotland, some having occurred at Musselburgh, within 6 miles of Edinborough.

The various items in the Reform Bill were daily under consideration in the House of Commons, but no decisive question had as yet been taken upon it.

The London *John Bull* of 23d Jan. states that Lord Grey's proposition to carry the Reform Bill by the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to produce a majority in the House of Lords has been checked, if not abandoned by his Lordship, in consequence of the Duke of Portland, at the head of forty Peers, having in their and his name, declared a resolution to oppose the Reform Bill, which they before supported, if it is attempted to carry it by an inundation of new Lords into Parliament. The same paper says the King has given a solemn pledge not to accede to Lord Grey's proposal, and that Lord G. is now beginning to express his own disinclination to press it.

The *London Globe*, in reply to the assertion of the *John Bull*, contradicts the above statement in every particular, and in the most unqualified terms, and renews the declaration that "*whatever number of Peers may be necessary to carry the Reform Bill, will be created.*" The *Globe* adds "we only hear of two noblemen who voted for the last bill, who are not likely to support the new bill; and a few, on the other hand, who opposed the last will certainly vote for the present bill," and expresses an opinion that forty or fifty new Peers will be created.

A public meeting was held at Manchester on Sunday, 22d January, in St. George's Fields—4,000 persons had assembled by 12 o'clock, and 1,500 of the military and police were assembled to preserve the peace. One object appears to have been to petition his Majesty to spare the lives of the men condemned at Bristol and Nottingham—one of the speakers thought it would be much better to *hang the Judges*, than these unfortunate individuals. Another object of the meeting was to petition for Reform, on the principles of a Bill prepared by the National Union, which embraces vote by ballot, universal suffrage, and annual Parliaments. The meeting separated quietly.

Paris, January 26.

The *Moniteur* says—"M. Camille Perier, the President of the Council's brother, arrived at Paris from London at seven o'clock last night, bringing the definitive arrangements for the demolition of the Belgian fortresses. The conclusion of this part of the negotiations proves that though all the ratifications of the Treaty of Nov. 15 may not be exchanged by the 31st of January (which cannot yet be known,) there is no reason to doubt their being so without any long delay."

Havre, Feb. 1.—We have much pleasure in stating that our Cotton Market has been more animated during the last few days, and buyers have come freely forward, at our last quotations, in which there is little or no alteration; the bulk of Uplands from your port selling from 84 to 87½c.; in Savannah Cottons, (in round bags) large sales have been made from 82 a 83 c.; there is no demand whatever for Sea Islands; some very choice lots of uplands have found purchasers at from 89 a 90c. [U. S.

Stock this day,	26,578 b. of which	24,458 b.
Do. same day last year,	44,417	38,375
Arrivals in Jan. 1832,	25,908	23,521
Do. do. 1831,	7,718	6,758
Outgoings in Jan. '32,	16,580	14,940
Do. do. '31,	9,116	7,861

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER & ENQUIRER,
Saturday, March 10—2 *P. M.*

Our news schooner, the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick, for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

The corn market was excessively dull, but in cotton much activity. The sales for the week ending the 4th Feb. were 25,000 bales, at an advance of from 1-8 to 1-4. Coffee was on the decline.

The Cholera appears in a great measure to have subsided—very few new cases reported. Total number of cases reported, 3488; deaths, 1069.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down. The debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government—the Chief has been seized, and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged The Belgian Government, it is stated, in an article from Brussels, desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Parnell, the Secretary of [illegible] resigned. He absented himself from [illegible] on a question, embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung; the rest pardoned. The court martial on Capt. Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the political Union Society, and had been dispersed by the civil and Military authority.

The state of Italy is very unsettled.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal.

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

[*From the Constitutionnel of Feb.* 2.]

We have had another attempt, as criminal as impotent, against the Monarchy of July. The following are the particulars regarding it, which we have collected with care:

Some individuals came, a few days ago, to breakfast at a Traiteur's of the Rue des Prouvaires, and asked him if he could undertake to supply a repast for 200 persons? He refused on account of his want of room. However, the same persons returned yesterday at 7 o'clock in the evening, and announced to the Traiteur that they would bring the same day a numerous party for supper, they overcame the fresh difficulties that were started, by depositing an earnest for the cost of the entertainment, and even *for the value of the silver plate.*

Towards ten o'clock in the evening the *Salon* of the *Restaurant* was filled with about 100 persons, several of whom had a figure and dress more than equivocal. However, the repast terminated tranquilly; there was no allusion to politics, but the company had the air of having something on their minds. At midnight a quantity of arms of all sorts were introduced into the house, and immediately distributed; it is even said that the pistols and fusils were loaded without any concealment.

The authorities, for some days in possession of information, had taken all measures of precaution necessary for the seizure of the perturbators before the execution of their projects. The Chief of the Municipal Police, accompanied by a detachment of the municipal guards, and a city officer, repaired to the house of the *Restaurant* of the *Rue des Prouvaires*, where the police knew that the heads of the movement, which they had watched, were assembled.—M. Carlier sent to them a city officer to summon them to surrender. Poucelet answered by the discharge of a pistol, which took effect on the head of the officer (he has just expired). They then dashed into the room where the murderer was taken with all the band. They seized the list of conspirators, arms of all sorts, money, the keys of the Louvre, &c.

In the attack and defence there were several wounded; a man was also killed on the side of the conspirators.

At the same moment it became known that an assemblage of from 3 to 400 men was forming at the Bastile. A strong detachment repaired thither, and effected the arrest of about 40 individuals, who were conducted to the neighboring post. They were instantly directed towards the Prefecture by two Commissaries of Police, with the pistols, the cartridges, the poinards, and the money of which they were the bearers. One of these individuals had on him a sum of more than 600 francs.

At the same time between two and three o'clock in the morning, information was received of an assemblage at the Observatory. A numerous division of city officers, dressed in common clothes, repaired to this point, under the command of peace officer Vincent, and fell in, about the Rue d'Enfer, with a group of individuals, who retreated in disorder, and who were deceived by the dress of the officers.

The peace officer conducted these individuals to the palace St. Michael, where sufficient reinforcement appeared to secure them.

The police, foreseeing that communication would take place between the conspirators of both sides of the Seine by the Pont-Neuf, and that the fugitives of both sides would pass by this important point, stationed there a strong picquet with peace and city officers. Orders were given to stop the carriages passing on the bridge and to search them. These orders produced the best results. More that fifty individuals with fire arms, poinards, lint, and gold were seized.

There three shots were fired at the public force. A conspirator was killed, several were wounded.—Among the latter is mentioned the valet-de-chambre of M. Delavan, ex-Prefect of Police. He had on him linen for dressing wounds.

It is said that the arrests exceeded the number of a hundred. The authorities have possession of many individuals of rank, documents seized on them, arms, ammunition, considerable sums of money, and all that is necessary to the manifestation of the truth respecting the authors of the conspiracy & its object.

Among the persons arrested is, it is said, a nephew of M. Mangin.

Richmond, Va., March 12.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The bill for the deportation of the Free People of Color has been *indefinitely postponed* in the Senate, 17 votes to 14.

A substitute had been proposed in this body, providing that each county should incur the expense of paying for the removal of the Free Negroes who reside in it. This motion failed.

Slander.—The case of George W. Murray against John A. Jones, at Milledgeville, was decided by a special jury before the Baldwin Superior Court, on Friday, 2d inst. The trial commenced at 10 o'clock; the testimony and the argument on the various points raised by counsel in its progress, occupied the court till 9 o'clock, P. M. when the case was ably and elaborately argued by counsel and submitted to the jury, with the charge of the court, at sunrise the next morning, who rendered a verdict for $5000 damages. Counsel for plaintiff, S. Rockwell, R. K. Hines, and W. S. Rockwell Esqrs. For the defendant, Seaborn Jones and John H. Howard, Esqrs.—*Savannah Geor.*

Large and valuable Cargo.—The ship Envoy, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, is 391 tons burthen, and she has on board 784 tons of measurement goods. Her cargo is the most valuable that has been brought from Liverpool for many years, the invoice value of which at Liverpool was upwards of £300,000, or nearly $1,400,000, and it is supposed that the duties on the cargo will amount to between $300,000 and 400,000.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The power of Imagination.—An honest Hiberian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from each of which he alternately cut a bit, was asked what was his meaning for such an unnecessary proceeding? "Faith," said he, "I have heard so much of the power of imagination, that I am trying to believe this little bit to be *mate*, while the larger piece remains as bread; but for the soul of me I can't bring my mind to distinguish the difference."

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

The following is a copy of the Mandate of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, which we have obtained, and now publish, for the further information of our readers on this subject.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TERM, 1832.

SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, *Plaintiff in Error, vs.* THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In error to the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court, that the act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, upon which the indictment in this case is founded, is contrary to the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States; and that the special plea in bar pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester, in manner aforesaid, and relying upon the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the U. States aforesaid, is a good bar and defence to the said indictment by the said Samuel A. Worcester; and as such ought to have been allowed and admitted by the said Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, before which the said indictment was pending and tried; and that there was error in the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia, in overruling the plea so pleaded as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the Judgment rendered in the premises by the said Superior Court of Georgia upon the verdict upon the plea of Not Guilty afterwards pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester; whereby the said Samuel A. Worcester is sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, ought to be reversed and annulled. And this Court, proceeding to render such Judgment as the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia should have rendered, it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Judgment of the said Superior Court be, and hereby is, reversed and annulled; and that Judgment be, and hereby is, awarded that the special plea in bar, so as aforesaid pleaded, is a good and sufficient plea in bar, in law, to the indictment aforesaid, and that all proceedings on the said indictment do forever surcease, and that the said Samuel A. Worcester be, and he hereby is, henceforth dismissed therefrom, and that he go thereof quit without day. And that a special mandate do go from this Court to the said Superior Court, to carry this judgment into execution. *March 5th.*

FROM THE GEORGIA (MILLEDGVILLE) JOURNAL.

The Missionaries.—It is certainly true that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of these men, and against the State of Georgia.

For the information of persons of other States, and per adventure to refresh the recollection of some in this, we will premise, briefly: that the legislature of Georgia in December, 1830, enacted (with certain provisions and exceptions not applicable here,) "that all white men who should be residing on the Cherokee Territory on or after the first of the ensuing March, without a licence from the Governor, should, if they continue there, each take an oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, and uprightly demean himself as a citizen thereof," on pain of confinement in the Penitentiary not less than four years.

Certain Missionary preachers continued to reside there after that date, and were found to exert the most active and formidable influence with the Indians, in inducing them to oppose the laws and policy of the State. They were requested by the Government of Georgia to go away; but would not. They would neither leave the State, nor submit to its laws; but remained in defiance, feeling it, as they said, to be their *duty* to do so. They were of course, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced, as they, doubtless, wished to be. Even after their sentence they were offered a pardon if they would promise obedience to the laws in future. They refused to do this; and were committed to the Penitentiary, where they now are.

The cause was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The State of Georgia denying the jurisdiction of the Court, refused to appear before it. The Court on hearing the argument for the Missionaries, have decided in their favor; declaring as we understand, that the law of Georgia, under which they were convicted, is unconstitutional; and that we have no right to extend our laws beyond the Cherokee line.

We give to-day in another column, a sketch of the decision, copied from the National Intelligencer; and it may be that the Editors have misapprehended, or insufficiently stated in this brief and hasty analysis, the nature and extent of some of the grounds assumed by the Court. The Court is made to say that "by the Constitution, exclusive power belonged to the United States to receive cession of Indian lands; and to make treaties with them." They are reported to assert, as a historical fact, that France, Spain, and Great Britain have *uniformly* recognized the Indian tribes to be in *no respect* under the power of the Europeans, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations; and the right of pre-emption in the discoverers to purchase their soil. Still more startling is the proposition as we understand it to be stated, "that their independence of State Governments had been constantly upheld." It is difficult to suppose the Court assumed these positions, in the face of history; in the face of constant experience; and in the teeth of some of their own decisions.

The abstract in the Intelligencer is very brief, and we presume is not pretended to be perfect. We shall soon see the decision at full length.

There can be no two minds on this point among the people of Georgia; but they will have abundant time for calm reflection and full deliberation. Nothing like force will or can for a long time be in operation, if indeed ever; and we devoutly hope and are inclined to believe it never will be. The Judge of the Western Circuit will probably in due time and in due form, receive a copy of the decree, ordering him to reverse the aforesaid decision. The answer to this mandate can hardly reach the Supreme Court within its present term, and the next term commences on the 2d Monday in January of next year. In the interim the judges of the State will convene at this place; the legislature, fresh from the people, will hold its annual session; and all will proceed deliberately, and no doubt in that peaceable, firm and steady manner, which best becomes the dignity of a great State, in the fulfilment of its high duties on so momentous and vital a subject. The State has now a part to act, that is to be distinguished in history, as important to the Union and to the world. Much, we may say all, depends upon herself; and it is obvious, that the less of passion, the more of weight and strength, will be in her position and her movements. What we believe right, that we will do, calmly and quietly, and meet the consequences without fear, and without just reproach.

We have no time to look up cases that may indicate the course to be pursued by the Supreme Court, when it learns that Georgia declines a dismemberment and partition of territory. We happen to have before us, the Virginia case of Hunter *vs.* Fairfax, when their attention was rather invited to the *modus operandi* of coercing a sovereign State; but the court declined to consider it.

"In the case of *Fairfax* v *Hunter*, a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, was awarded to the Court of Appeals of Virginia upon a judgment in that court, against the right claimed under a construction of the treaties made with Great Britain in 1783 and 1794, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals was reversed, and the cause remanded, and the Court of Appeals below were required to cause the original judgment which had been reversed in that [illegible] to be carried into [illegible] appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States did not extend to that court, and that so much of the act of congress as extended the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to that case was unconstitutional and void. The mandate issued to that court was quashed by the constitution; and that the proceedings in the Supreme Court were *coram non judice* in relation to that court, and they, consequently, declined obedience to its mandate. A writ of error was awarded upon this refusal, and the cause came up again before the Supreme court of the United States in a case in which the judgment of the court below drew in question and denied the validity of the statute of the United States, authorizing an appeal from a state Court."

"The Judgment of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, rendered on the mandate in the cause, and denying the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was reversed, and the judgment of the District Court in Virginia, which the Court of Appeals in Virginia had reversed, was affirmed.

Whether the Supreme Court had authority to issue the compulsory process of *mandamus* to the State Courts, to enforce the judgment of reversal, was a question which the court did not think it necessary to discuss or decide, and one of the judges, in the separate opinion which he gave in the cause, seemed to think that the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, was supreme over the parties and over the case, but that it had no compulsory control over the state tribunals. The court itself gave no intimation of an opinion, whether it could, or could not lawfully resort to compulsory or restrictive process, operating *in personam* upon state tribunals; and it was no doubt deemed discreet not to assert more authority constitutionally vested in the court, than was necessary for the occasion."

We must submit the following letter just received, from a man whose opinion on all great occasions will always be listened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest.

"*Washington, 5th March*, 1832.

DEAR SIRS.—The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings, as they ought, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. I hope the people will treat it however, as becomes them; with moderation—dignity and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire *pretexts* for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the United States, will perform all his Constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at *him* and *at us*, it would be ungenerous, by an improvident act of ours, to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North—very soon therefore, things must come to their worst; and if in the last resort, we need defenders, we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner—for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,

G. M. TROUP."

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER.

But to return to the decision—What will Georgia do under the circumstances? is a question we are informed by our Washington correspondents, now in every body's mouth. A question we think very easily answered. She will do just as she has done before. Having taken her position, based upon her sovereign rights, she will calmly and tranquilly await the further action of the Federal Court, implicitly relying upon those officers upon whom that action must be first exercised, to perform their duty as become those to whom she has entrusted her interests and her honor. Intemperate exhibitions of passion, upon a matter so grave, is as little to be feared in Georgia, as is in our opinion the effect of the decision itself. The course of the Supreme Court is to send its judgment to the Superior Court of Gwinnett, ordering a reversal of the judgment by which the Missionaries were sentenced to the Penitentiary.—Here things will rest, until information is given that there has been a refusal to obey this order. We know the Gentleman, now presiding in the Western Circuit, and to those of our citizens unacquainted with him, we would say that in his hands the honor of the State is safe. Whether the Supreme Court will carry the matter farther, is to be seen. We trust it will not. This is not the first time *that* Court has attempted to reverse the laws of a State; and found its authority declined, its mandate disregarded, and its judgment by its own sufferance become a nullity. Should an attempt however be made to carry this matter, farther, we feel no hesitancy in declaring our belief that the means will not be afforded them to do so. This is a constitutional matter, upon which every man, particularly every branch of the Government must exercise their own best judgment and be governed by its decision. We do not then consider ourselves as unduly sanguine in the right of our cause, when we express our belief that the opinion of the court will conflict with that of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. It is our course however calmly to await the progress of the matter. Time will demonstrate that Georgia will never be made the victim of prejudice and party spirit.—We have nothing but this to do. No force is directed against us. *When it is* (to use Gov. Troup's words to the Secretary of War) we have no fear but that with our limited means we shall be prepared to repel it.

FROM THE FEDERAL UNION, (MILLEDGEVILLE.)

Case of the Missionaries.—For a brief of the singular decision of this case, we refer our readers to an article from the National Intelligencer.

The state of our own feelings, and the absence of the decision itself, induce us to reserve a full and free expression of opinion upon this momentous subject for the present. We will say, however, that we were unprepared for such a judgment, from such a Court. If the views detailed by the Intelligencer be a faithful synopsis of the opinion, it appears to our minds, to be in direct collision with that expressed in the case of the Cherokee Injunction. How two such clashing decisions could so rapidly follow each other, we are utterly at fault to determine.

We hope that the people of Georgia will reflect calmly and coolly on this vital subject—that they will not suffer their passions and their prejudices to get the better of their sober judgment. The subject requires coolness—deliberation—firmness. But whatever course is determined on—let it be pursued with that dignity and decision which become men, who know their rights and the proper manner of sustaining them. Under the direction of Andrew Jackson and Wilson Lumpkin we have no apprehensions of a correct issue to this question.

From the Georgia Courier (Augusta.)

[illegible] is one point in the Cherokee or Missionary Case, which we have never seen urged against the Constitutionality of our course, and that is, the infringement, in the persons of these men, of the right of the citizen of one of the States to the rights of citizenship in all the States. What part of the Constitution allows the citizen of another State, *in transitu*, to be arrested by our authority, and made to take an oath, from which all the other citizens are exempt? But we will not press this subject. We will only remark, that it has become entirely the fashion of the day, to claim for the Sister States, as a State right, [illegible] which they may have a disposition to do. [illegible] is the evil foreseen by the framers of the Constitution. So far from any danger of consol- idation, the opposite is the natural, and we fear will be the irresistible tendency of our system. Experience has proved, and is proving it every day.

From the same.

We have not suggested, as yet, any course to be pursued by our State officers in relation to the mandate of the Supreme Court; and possibly for any weight our suggestions may have, might save our- selves the trouble and our motives their usual misrepresentation. But it is not altogether the business of the officers—every citizen is interested in it—deeply interested, as he loves his country, and would avert those internal commotions, which are proverbially frightful for their ferocity and bloodshed. We do not hesitate to recommend a dignified obedience to the mandate of the Court, worthy as it is of the highest respect, and fortified by the strongest pretensions to supreme authority, as the public expounder of the laws. We know what changes are rung on the term *submission*, and how tauntingly, as if it were disgraceful, the question is asked by the willing politicians of the day, *will you submit?* We answer, with perhaps as little disposition in our nature, to submit either to individual or national wrong, as our interrogators, it is our pride, and should be the pride, as it is the duty, of every lover of order and public tranquility, to submit to the laws of his country and the regular course of their administration.

The only pretext to justify the course, threatened here and in South Carolina, is that the Supreme Court has not the right to sit as umpire between a State and the General Government. Without urging the greater propriety and the more general belief of the opposite doctrine, that the Supreme Court is the constituted tribunal to determine all cases which arise under the Constitution, laws and treaties of the Union, we will suppose, as some contend, that it is a *casus omissus*—that the Constitution has not provided for the difficulty. Would it not be infinitely better to yield a temporary submission, to what has such high authority to be considered the law of the land, than encounter the certain consequences of a rash array of the State authority, against that of the Union, in a violent attempt to force others to believe as we do? Would it not more comport with the dignity of a great State and more effectually secure the object wished, to yield at once a respectful obedience to the claim of judicial supremacy, and protesting, if the right is doubted, in the name of the State, against its legality, leave the question, whether the Constitution gave the Court the right thus to decide, to be finally and forever settled, in more favorable times and under more auspicious circumstances, by that tribunal in the last resort, appointed by the Constitution for its amendment—*Convention of three fourths of the States?*

The Supreme Court, has, from the foundation of our Government, been yielded the right to decide as it has done in our case, and has repeatedly decided similar questions, involving fully as important consequences as the one is supposed to do, which now solicits so much animadversion. Is it the object of the *null fiers* to substitute some other tribunal? We defy those, who object with so much passion and so little reason, to point out any organization of the Judicial Branch of the General Government, which shall be as little liable to rational objection, as the present tribunal. These politicians do not certainly contend, that there should be no umpire to settle such difficulties as may arise between the Members and the Confederacy. Such a system would be no government at all—the simile of a rope of sand would be but a feeble illustration of that union, which could exist in such a confederacy of States. Laws must have expounders, and these expounders must have, not only the right, but the power to enforce their expositions. Otherwise all judicial proceedings are a perfect farce—and worse—they are a solemn mockery of the forms, by which individual liberty is secured, and national tranquility preserved. Any tribunal that the ingenuity of man could establish—if those, who composed it, were sent from Heaven, with all the purity of celestial virtue, and all the wisdom of angelic intellects, the madness of passion would as readily fancy it, as the present one, to be a sycophantic tribunal, composed of the mere creatures of the General Government, bound to obey its will, the subservient tools of its designs, and the base instruments of its ambition.

FROM THE MACON ADVERTISER.

Case of the Missionaries, in which is involved, State Rights vs. Federal Usurpation.—All speculation is now at an end. There is no longer any doubt about the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Missionaries against the State of Georgia. The decision of that tribunal was pronounced on the 3d inst. by which the judgment of the State Court has been reversed—our laws declared unconstitutional, and all the rights of jurisdiction denied to us.

Among the repeated instances of *usurpation* on the part of the Federal Judiciary, this is indeed, the most daring trespass on the State jurisdictions. Is Georgia to be now told that in assenting to the adoption of the Constitution she meant to surrender the authority of preserving order, and punishing crimes within the limits of her own territory?—And to whom, has she made this surrender of all that is dear and valuable to her as a sovereign and independent State? To whom is it pretended she has yielded passive subordination, and given up the moral and legal rule of her own citizens? *To a mere corporation!* Such an intention was impossible! The "licentiousness of construction and inference," upon which this decision is based, would authorize a claim to ALL POWERS general and particular, and result immediately in breaking up the foundation of the Union itself. Let then every lover of his country—EVERY MAN—*raise his voice*, and *if necessary, uplift his arm*, against this daring outrage on the rights and Liberties of the States.

We have no purpose to produce an undue excitation of the public mind: on the contrary, would recommend, even at this *appalling crisis*, the same moderation and forbearance, joined with *firmness of purpose*, which has heretofore characterized the conduct of Georgia, in all her struggles with Federal encroachment, and which has never failed to crown her efforts with signal triumph and success.

The Court which has decreed away our rights, has no inherent power to enforce its decrees. It must fall harmless to the ground, unless aid is rendered from another department of the government, *to carry their judgment into effect*. We mean the Executive. Who can believe that Gen. Jackson, after his repeated recognitions of our rights of jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory, within our limits, would, for a moment, hesitate to refuse all aid to carry into effect a decree which expressly denied us those rights of jurisdiction? Who, that knows Gen. Jackson's devotion to the Union, would entertain a moment's belief that he could be made the instrument of the Supreme Court, or any other tribunal, in producing a dissolution of that Union? For ourselves, we are perfectly satisfied, that the matter will rest forever just where it now stands, after an ineffectual attempt by the Court to procure the aid of the President to enforce their unconstitutional decree. Gen. Jackson knows, and will not forget, when called on to decide, that each department of the government is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself, what is the meaning of the Constitution in the cases submitted to its action," without any regard to what the others may have decided for themselves under a similar question.

In the mean time, the people of Georgia will not forget that their dearest and most valued rights are involved in the issue of this question, *and will stand prepared at all times to defend them from violation and outrage.* They see *Liberty* itself in the question.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN S. C. INTELLIGENCER.

The President will be forced to take a decided stand in the business. We cannot suppose that Georgia will compromise her dignity—not to mention her sovereignty—by humble obedience to the mandate of the Federal Court; and if so, the Pre-

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e. Gen. Jackson knows
alled on to decide, "that
ernment is truly indepen
an equal right to decide
ng of the Constitution in
action," without any re
y have decided for them
ion.
ople of Georgia will not
d most valued rights are
question, *and will stand*
d them from violation and
itself in the question.

s. C. INTELLIGENCER.
orced to take a decided
We cannot suppose that
er dignity—not to men
umble obedience to the
ut; and if so, the Presi

t will immediately be called on to enforce it—
n comes the tug. If he should make the attempt,
votes of Georgia and Alabama—most probably
Mississippi also, are lost. If he should declare
he thinks Georgia in the right, and therefore
ine acting, his popularity will suffer materially
ennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.
We are however inclined to think the latter alter-
e will be his choice. It is well known that Mr.
erson considered the President to be the Judge
e Constitutionality of any question coming offi-
ly before him; as regards the Federal Supreme
rt, Mr. Madison, however, in the Virginia report
ears to hold a different opinion. It is reported
Gen. Jackson has expressed his determination
to interfere, which may possibly be strengthen-
by the serious difficulties which would attend any
sure of the kind. Force would no doubt be
essary, and the queston "whence is it to come?"
re easily asked than answered. Certainly a
on the Militia of Georgia herself would be una-
ing, and not less so on that of Alabama or South
olina, or in all human probability on any Mili-
h of Mason and Dixon's line. As to the Fede-
rmy—if it were all there—sinecure staff and all,
could it do? It is evident, it could do nothing,
ent by a speedy capitulation leave its arms and
ntions of war in the hands of the Georgia authori-

FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING POST.

Various conjectures are made, as to the result of
collision between Georgia and the Supreme Court.
the face of what the Georgians have all along said,
still say, some have asserted that they will cheer-
submit. Others suppose that the Missionaries
be released before the mandate reaches the Geor-
authorities, who will thus fly before the very sha-
of the rod which they have defied; others, that
e will be a compound nullification—a nullification
the President as well as by the State—that the
sident will refuse to enforce the mandate of the
rt. In apprehension of this event, the Cherokee
y threaten to impeach the President, and in case
he failure of the impeachment, that the federal
ges will abdicate. The President would in re-
ng be justified by the authority of Mr. Jefferson,
declared that he would not enforce a law which
held to be unconstitutional, and therefore a nulli-
Some propose that Georgia should be coaxed to
out. That the President should persuade her
release the Missionaries, for peace sake, with a de-
ed reservation of her right of jurisdiction. Why
coax the Court as well as the State. Let the
rt for peace sake forbear to issue process, with a
ved reservation of their right of jurisdiction.—
rgia, we believe, will maintain her ground, whe-
threatened or cajoled. The following extract
om the Savannah *Georgian*. The Savannah *Re-*
dem holds the same language:—

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

We presume the Legislature will be convened—it
subject of sufficient importance to justify the
vernor in calling an extra meeting, should he deem
powers with which he is invested, inadequate to
unexpected exigency. In the meantime, there
be no doubt but that the laws of the State will
enforced, the decision of the Supreme Court to
contrary notwithstanding.—It is a decision which
no basis in any power delegated to that tribunal,
the constitution of the United States.

The decision of the Supreme Court against
State of Georgia, in favor of the Missionar-
s and Cherokees, has excited a deep sensa-
n.—There is not a sound and candid jurist
the country, who will not pronounce it to
right. The practical and momentous ques-
n now is—shall the constitution and laws,
interpreted and vindicated by the Supreme
rt, be carried into effect; or the Court it-
f, or rather the whole Federal Judiciary, be
Nullified? Is an independent, integral, essen-
l part of the federal system to be rendered
potent? A high responsibility rests upon
orgia and the President. The Supreme
urt have merely performed an unavoidable
ty; they could not, by any possibility, avert,
ade, suppress, or mince the subject. The
cessity under which they labored was as
rn as fate—that of official obligation; their
tual unanimity ratifies the decision; the rea-
ing of the Chief Justice will make it plain
d irresistible for all understandings.
Nat. Gazette.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Southern States.—Judge Clayton, one
the Georgia delegation in Congress, in a
scussion which took place some days ago,
the reference of a Memorial from the State
New York, in relation to the imprisoned
ssionaries, said, "if the House had any re-
ect for a Sister State it would repel such
morialists as these—throw their memorial
der the table, and not aggravate to a still
eater degree the feelings of a State, already
ought up to a higher pitch than she could
ar, and who only wanted the application of
natch *to blow the Union into ten thousand*
gments; when, he added, there is not a
ate *south of the Potomac*, which is not, at
s moment under the highest degree of ex-
ement, whose people are not *rising against*
pression and endeavoring *to bring the Uni-*
States to a sense of justice: and then asked,
ie House would consent to make itself
instrument of adding excitement to ex-
ement till they should *rend the Union to*
ces?"
Was language like this ever heard in an
ightened legislative body, upon the mere
ference of a petition for the removal of a
evance, drawn up in terms the most unex-
ptionable? Besides, this high-wrought re-
sentation is not warranted by facts; for
ough *South Carolina* and *Georgia* may be
ated even to the desperation stated, we can
ure our distant readers (what those at home
ow to be true) that the picture in *North Ca-*
lina is no likeness—our people being per-
rly cool, and busily engaged in their own
ncerns. Nor have we heard that our neigh-
rs of Virginia are any more excited than we.
e following paragraph from the *Fredericks-*
rg Arena is in point:
"The intemperate language of Mr. Clay-
n will strike every one on perusing his re-
rks. Why is it that the Georgia delega-
n deem it necessary, whenever the conduct
that State is called in question, to bluster
d bully? Is this indicative of a firm con-
ction of the rectitude of her course and the
rity of her motives? Mr. Clayton must
eak for his own State and not vouch for o-
ers. We are happy to have it in our power
assure him that there is at least one State
outh of the Potomac" which is not in the
ubsistible condition he imagines. Virginia
es not like the Tariff, but she is certainly
in a "high state of excitement," nor are
people "rising against oppression." There
er was a time when the Union was dearer
to Virginia [illegible] this moment.—There
was a time when [illegible] reckless schemes of the
nullifiers met with execration more unanimous
and cordial."

The Government paper almost every day
affords fresh evidence of the bias of the mind
by which it is controlled towards arbitrary
power. If the doctrines which find advocates
in that print were to be carried out into prac-
tice, the President of the United States would
be self invested with absolute authority, unre-
strained by any thing but his own sovereign
will. The Globe of yesterday, for example,
contains an extract of a letter, said to be from
"an intelligent gentleman of Massachusetts,"
which begins in the following strain:

"I will now say, that there has never any thing
happened in our government, that has wounded my
feelings so much as the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's
appointment to the Court of St. James. For my-
self, I should have thought that any reasonable Sen-
ator would have considered that the President was
chosen by a large majority of the people, and that
it was HIS RIGHT to send such a man as HE thought
proper, to accomplish an important mission," &c.

Here's an *intelligent* gentleman, truly, who
appears never to have read the Constitution of
Government under which he lives, or he nev-
er would talk about the *right* of the President
to discharge the Senators' duties for them, in
addition to his own! The ignorance of the
correspondent of the Globe is not so astonish-
ing, however, after the samples we have here-
tofore seen of the quality of its correspondence,
as the presumption of a journal, which is the
recognized organ of the Administration, in
putting the official stamp upon such abomina-
ble heresies.—*Nat. Intel.*

The partizans of Mr. Van Buren, in the
eastern part of the State are unremitting in
their exertions to hitch North Carolina to his
car; but their efforts will fail. The people of
this State can neither be coaxed nor driven
into the ranks, and the *party screws* will in
vain be applied to them. They will not sup-
port a man nor a party that openly avows and
acts upon the maxim, that the offices under
the control of government, are the legitimate
"spoils of victory," thus degrading our polit-
ical contests into mere scrambles for office, in-
stead of placing them on the firm ground of
Principle. The Van Buren system of politics
may be submitted to in New York, but it will
not be tolerated in North Carolina. His par-
tizans here are but few, though "down East"
they make a deal of noise; but they may be
indulged in that, as it is all they can do.
Catawba Journal.

A strong sensation is excited among the Peo-
ple of the State of Maine, in consequence of
the Proceedings said to have been had in se-
cret sittings of the Legislature of that State.
The following will afford some idea of the na-
ture and extent of it:

FROM THE HALLOWELL ADVOCATE.

Look on this Picture.—At an early period of the
session of our Legislature, both political parties,
with great unanimity, in accordance with public sen-
timent, distinctly and loudly expressed, instructed
our Senators to *oppose* an acquiescence in the *extra-*
ordinary, outrageous, and, I may add, supremely fool-
ish decree of the Dutch King. Mr. Preble was sent
to Washington with these resolutions, and to co-operate
with our Senators in carrying them into effect.
Mr. Parks was sent to Massachusetts to obtain an ex-
pression of an opinion from her Legislature touching
the decree of the King; and Massachusetts, in good
faith, instructed her Senators to oppose a decree
which would deprive our State of a most valuable
part of her territory. So far, so good.

But now look on this.—A mandate is received by
our Governor from *President Jackson*, and commu-
nicated to both branches of our Legislature, that this
State must submit to part with her territory!! In
obedience to this call, the Jackson leaders change
their position, and agree to abandon the territory,
and go into secret session to consummate this work
of iniquity. Every Clay member, true to his integ-
rity, resisted, and implored the majority not to en-
tail this lasting disgrace upon our history—but of
no avail was reason, or argument, or entreaty, in op-
position to party discipline, and party subserviency.

The views of the President were acquiesced in
by a majority of eleven—and the same majority re-
fused to let the people know what they were about.
Will not the blood of honest indignation mantle the
cheeks of every patriot at such high-handed acts.

[The injunction of secrecy has been remov-
ed, and what was rumor is ascertained to be
fact.]

Mr. James Wyche, who was by the last
General Assembly elected Superintendant of
Public Works, is just returned from a visit to
Charleston, made principally for the purpose
of viewing the Railroad now constructing be-
tween Charleston and Augusta, and to obtain
if practicable, an Engineer to make the sur-
vey contemplated by the Legislature both of
the Central Railroad and that proposed be-
tween the Cape Fear and Yadkin. He did
not succeed in obtaining an Engineer; but was
much gratified with the opportunity afforded
him of becoming acquainted with the manner
of constructing a Railroad in a country, in
many respects, like that through which our
Central Railroad will pass. Mr. W. did not
fail to take minutes of every essential particu-
lar, and as soon as his leisure will permit, we
expect to receive a Report from him on the
subject, for public information.

Our Public Treasurer, Mr. Mhoon, who is
also a member of the Board of Internal Im-
provements, left the City a few days ago, on
a visit to the North, and will, if possible, en-
gage a skillful Engineer for the purpose of ma-
king the necessary Surveys. But as there can
be no difficulty in forming the contemplated
Roads, subscriptions for Stock can, in the
meantime proceed, so that by the time the Sur-
veys are made, provided our citizens generall-
y will unite in effecting this great object, the
Work may commence.—*Ral. Reg.*

A large piratical vessel of 28 guns and 230
men, has been captured and carried into As-
cension by H B M ship *Primrose*, after an
action of 7 hours, in which the pirate lost 101
and the Primrose 50 men. The captain of the
P. lost his left arm. The pirates were chiefly
Spaniards and were to be sent to England for
trial.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr.
Ingham, is at present on a visit to this [illegible].
Nat. Int.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1832.

GEORGIA.—Yesterday's mail brought [illegible]
ral Georgia papers from which we have
made the copious extracts to be found on the
preceding page. The great interest felt in
the subject will be our apology for making so
many extracts. If they do not all exhibit a
disposition to submit to the decision of the
Supreme Court, it is gratifying to find that
they all recommend calmness and deliberation.
That is one point gained, at least, for
the blustering and bullying course of the au-
thorities of that State on former occasions,
cannot have been forgotten. We trust there-
fore, as the question seems likely to be consi-
dered coolly, that it will be settled satisfac-
torily.

It may possibly tend to produce such a hap-
py result, to add our testimony to that of o-
thers, in denying the justice of Mr. Clayton's
assertions relative to the excitement in the
States South of the Potomac. There is one
State at least not yet disposed to "blow the U-
nion into ten thousand atoms;" nor to set at
defiance the Constitutional authorities of the
Country. And that State is North Carolina;
whose people are nearly unanimous in opposi-
tion to the Tariff—more nearly unanimous in
a hope that the mandate of the Supreme Court
will be submitted to or enforced,—but most
of all (we may say, *perfectly*) unanimous in
attachment to the Union.

The Supreme Court of the United States
was expected to adjourn on Friday last.

A Mr. Chester, one of the Counsel for the
Cherokees, is said to have been the bearer of
the Mandate from the Supreme Court, with
which he is said to have left Washington on
the 4th instant.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of
Maryland, appropriating $200,000 for coloni-
zing the free blacks and manumitted slaves in
that State.

Foreign.—News from France a few days
later than that by the Sampson, has been re-
ceived at New York. The most important in-
telligence is, the renewal of disturbances in
Italy, and the immediate entrance of the Aus-
trian Army into Bologna. There had been an
engagement between 1800 civic guards and
4000 soldiers of the Pope; which, after some
hours fighting, resulted in the dispersion of the
former.

The citizens of Salisbury invited Governor
Stokes to a Public Dinner, a few days ago,
whilst he was in that town on his way to his
seat in Wilkes. He declined the invitation,
on account of want of time.

A public meeting was held lately in Ox-
ford, N. C. at which a memorial to the U. S.
Bank was adopted, asking the establishment
of a Branch of that Bank in Oxford. A me-
morial to Congress was also adopted, in favor
of re-chartering the Bank.

John Randolph is a candidate for the House
of Delegates of Virginia; and is opposed by
Paul Carrington, Esq. In a late Debate in
the House of Representatives, we notice the
following:

Mr. Stanberry inquired of the Chairman of the
Committee of Ways and Means, whether the appro-
priation last year made for a mission to Russia had
been expended. If it had not, and he was bound to
presume it had not, inasmuch as the friends of the
late Minister to that Court had expressly and repeat-
edly assured the House that he would not accept the
money, then there could be no necessity for a new
appropriation.

Mr. McDuffie replied that the Minister had receiv-
ed every cent of the appropriation.

Mr. Carson observed, that if the gentleman allu-
ded to him, he was mistaken; he had never said that
the Minister would not receive the money. He should
have considered him very foolish if he had refused it.

Mr. Stanberry replied, that some of the gentle-
man's friends had so declared, and among others the
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations,
(Mr. Archer.)

Mr. Archer said, that he had not been among the
number, but, had he been called upon, he should,
without hesitation, have expressed a confident ex-
pectation, that the Minister would not receive it.

Congress.—In the Senate, the Apportion-
ment Bill is still under consideration. The
amendment of Mr. Webster, mentioned in our
last, was, after much debate, rejected, 24 to
23; and again renewed, in a somewhat differ-
ent shape, by Mr. Webster. We still think
it will pass the Senate.

The Tariff debate has been resumed, and
Mr. Moore and Mr. Benton have delivered
speeches.

In the House of Representatives, a protract-
ed debate upon Mr. Clayton's resolution re-
lative to the U. S. Bank, has resulted in the
adoption of the following substitute offered by
Mr. Adams:

Resolved, That a Select Committee consisting of
seven members be appointed to inspect the books,
and to examine the proceedings of the Bank of the
United States—to report thereon, and to report whe-
ther the provisions of its charter have been violated
or not; that the said committee have leave to meet
in the city of Philadelphia, and shall make their fi-
nal report thereon, on or before the twenty-first day
of April next; that they have power to send for per-
sons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks,
the expenses of which shall be audited and allowed
by the Committee of Accounts, and paid out of the
contingent fund of this House."

This substitute was adopted by a vote of
106 to 92, which is considered as about the
relative strength of the friends and oppo-
nents of the Bank in the House. The follow-
ing gentlemen were appointed the Committee,
who it is presumed, proceeded immediately to
Philadelphia, viz: Mr. Clayton, Mr. Adams,
Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Johnson of Ky. Mr. Cam-
breleng, Mr. Thomas of Maryland, and Mr.
Watmough of Pennsylvania.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur has
been rejected, 102 votes to 73; but again re-
considered, and is still pending.

The following is a synopsis of the Bill for
rechartering the Bank of the United States,
reported [illegible] Mr. Dallas, from
the Sele[illegible] Committee [illegible] Senate:

Sec. 1. [illegible] of the char[illegible]
fifteen years.

2. Directe[illegible] to appoint two or mo[illegible]
ficers to sig[illegible] erwise notes below one hun-
dred dollars.

5. No notes [illegible] $50) to be issued from the
Bank or any Br[illegible]ess they be payable at the
bank or branch wh[illegible]issued, except at the request
of the persons to whom they are delivered.

4. The notes of the Bank, though payable at a
particular place, shall be received by every branch
in payment of balances due by any State Bank.

5. The Corporation prohibited retaining any real
estate, other than for banking purposes, longer than
two years, under a penalty of $10,000 in each case.

6. Not more than two branches to be established
or retained in any State: and not more than one, ex-
cept in the States in which they now exist, without
the assent of the Legislature.

7. Bonus of $500,000 to the Government, payable
in the three first years, in three payments.

8. Laws supplementary to original act to contin-
ue in force.

Nullification.—Thos. J. Randolph, the
grandson of Mr. Jefferson, has recently pub-
lished extracts from the manuscripts of his
grandfather, which shew conclusively, that he
is the author of the doctrine of Nullification.
He says,

"That in cases of the abuse of the delegated pow-
er, the members of the general government being
chosen by the people, a change by the people would
be the constitutional remedy; but where powers are
assumed, which have not been delegated, a nullifica-
tion of the act is the rightful remedy: that every State
has a natural right in cases not within the compact,
[*cases non foederis*] to nullify, of their own authority,
all assumptions of power by others within their limits.

The Washington Correspondent of the
Charleston Courier, under the date of Wash-
ington, the 10th inst. states that an altercation
had taken place between Mr. Wayne, of Geor-
gia, and Mr. McDuffie, in the House of Re-
presentatives, which, it was thought, would
end in a duel.

The city of New Orleans, which has for
some years past been extending itself up the
river, is about to receive a new impetus, from
the purchase by a company of enterprising in-
dividuals of the plantation "Livaudais," for
the snm of $450,000 cash. It is to be divided
into lots, and sold out at public sale, and will
probably net a handsome profit to those con-
cerned.

The population returns of Great Britain
have just been printed by the order of Par-
liament. The whole population of England
is 13,029,388; an increase of 16 per cent. in
ten years.

A bill was brought into the Irish House of
Commons, "To cause the watchmen to sleep
in the day time, in order that they may be
wakeful at night." Lord Nugent begged to
be personally included in the bill, as the gout
left him no sleep day or night.

The author of "The Civil Wars of Ire-
land," just published, illustrates the ignorance
of the magistracy in that part of the British
dominions, during the reign of Cromwell, by
this anecdote:—

"A worthy magistrate having occasion to write the
word 'usage,' contrived to spell it without using a
single letter of the original word; his improved or-
thography was *yowzitch*. When some remarks were
made on similar feats, he averred that 'nobody could
spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese!' "

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Allow me, as Secretary of the
"Fayetteville Temperance Society," to com-
municate, through the columns of the Obser-
ver, to the friends of the Temperance cause,
the following encouraging facts. (A meeting
of the Society was held at the Court House in
this town, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst.)
The meeting was attended by a large number
of respectable citizens of the town and coun-
ty and was opened by a prayer from the Rev.
B. H. Capers. Rev'd H. A. Rowland, Jr.,
then read several highly interesting extracts,
and made a short address. The Rev. Mr. Ca-
pers, Judge Potter, and several of our merch-
ants, (who but a short time since were dealers
in ardent spirits) addressed the meeting, all
showing the evil tendency of selling as well as
drinking intoxicating liquors. Cards were
then circulated through the meeting; about 50
new members were added to the Society.—
The friends of the cause of Temperance are
stimulated to persevere in their endeavours to
do good in this way—by the fact, that many
of our most respectable and influential merch-
ants who lately dealt in ardent spirits, have
not only ceased to traffic in them, but, willing-
ly come out, at our public meetings, and in
their daily intercourse with society, and con-
demn the dealing in, as well as the drinking
of ardent spirits, as an evil which every lover
of his country as well as every christian, should
endeavor to the full extent of his influence, to
prevent.

D. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

March 16.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Allow me through your useful
paper to offer the following hint to the Com-
missioners of Fayetteville. It is a correct
saying, that all laws to be good laws should
be made with an equal bearing on all. Now
I think as your town has "Hog Laws" and
"Dog Laws," which to be sure, are not "griev-
ous to be borne," it would not be amiss to a-
dopt a *Cow Law*, forbidding them to run at
large in the streets. As we, who visit your
market, and who are compelled to bring pro-
vender for our cattle, are very much annoyed
by them. Many good reasons could be urged
why Town cows should be kept up, but enough
—you see the utility of such a course.

A COUNTRY MAN.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50
a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 6 a 7½. Bees-
wax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8¾ a 9¼.
Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 80. Flour 3 80 to
4 62½. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5.
Molasses 30. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar,
brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20.
Salt 75. Wheat 75 Whiskey a 33 a 35.
Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

DIED,

In Greene county, Geo. on the 22d ult. the Rev.
Dr. FRANCIS CUMMINS, aged 81 years. Dr. C.
was one of the Revolutionary patriots, and his name
is particularly connected with the earliest Declara-
tion of Independence, being one of those who first
asserted the Mecklenburg, N. C. Independence, in
May 1775. He was a patriot, a learned man, a di-
vine, and at the time of his death had the pastoral
charge of a Presbyterian church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday 18th inst. at 3 P. M. the
Henrietta Steam Boat, with Dry Goods, Hardware
and Groceries, for Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh,
O. P. Stark, J. Huske & Son, Locke & Buchanan,
Archd. Campbell, Henry Horn, C. P. Mallett, Wil-
kings & Co. of Fayetteville, and H. S. & C.
bard of Wadesborough.

DEPARTED, the 19th inst. at ½ past 3 P. M.
Henrietta Steam Boat, with Cotton, Flour & To-
co, for P. Dalley, Joseph Baker, T. Sandford & Co.
Yarbrough & Ray, Wm. C. Cook and others.

New Books.

EUGENE ARAM, 2 vols., by the author of Pel-
ham. Bravo, 2 vols., by the author of the Spy.
Roxobel, 3 vols., by Mrs Sherwood. Diary of a Phy-
sician, 2 vols. Palestine, or the Holy Land. Life
of Sir Isaac Newton Elegant pocket Bibles and the
Book of Common Prayer. Christian Eyre. The
Forsaken, 2 vols. Hawes' Lectures to young men.
Henry Wallace, or the Victim of Law. Gambling.
Child's Book on the soul. Frugal House Wife, to-
gether with a general assortment of School Books,
Blank Books, and Stationary. *Also*, Patent Perrian
Pens, a useful article, for sale by the Subscriber,
nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel.

JAMES HADLOCK.

March 19, 1832

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th day of April
next, at Public Auction, at the Town House,
those four

VALUABLE LOTS,

fronting on Rowan Street, nearly opposite the resi-
dence of Louis D. Henry, Esq'r. The Plat and
Boundaries of said Lots can be seen at the Subscri-
bers' Auction Store. Terms (which will be liberal)
on the day of sale:

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, March 20, 1832 72 ts.

Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just re-
ceived per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.

March 20.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old
Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street,
where he is now receiving a large and general as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by
wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising
a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Perrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks
and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, the undersigned, do forbid all persons
from trespassing on our lands for the purpose of
hunting, gaming, or otherwise, with dogs or guns, by
night or by day, under such penalties as the law di-
rects.

COLIN McPHERSON.
DANIEL GRAHAM
DANIEL McPHERSON.
ARCHIBALD RAY.
ALEX'R McPHERSON.
D. SMITH.
MALCOM McPHERSON.

Cumberland County, March 14, 1832 72-3t

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all
diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Ex-
perience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has
most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medi-
cine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases
of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with suc-
cess. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague,
one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find them-
selves, while using it, under the necessity of chang-
ing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention
to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one
dose of the MEDICAMENTUM gives re-
lief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours
and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indiges-
tion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most
useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that
can be resorted to.

For sale at the Book Store of

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Feb 7, 66-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their old stand, south west corner of the Market Square, 300 *HIDES*, mostly large and some very heavy; also a few calf and kip Skins.

I. BLAKE & SON.

March 6. 70-3w.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and warranted materials.

He intends selling *exclusively* for cash, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
4 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28*th*, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

Re[moval]

Has [re]moved to his former stand, south [e]ast corner of the Market [Square], where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market House, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Shoes & Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from [N. York] a large list of Shoes &c., direct from the manufactory, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
200 do. 2nd do. do. do.
100 do. 1st do. Russett do. and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

WANTED,

A few thousand feet of

ASH PLANK.

C. P. MALLETT.

February 14*th*, 1832. 67 tf

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, }
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,

Received per Steam Boat and Only Son, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N E Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington offers his services to his friends and the public generally as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

[N]

[BU]TLER informs his friends and the [Store] in [has] [op]ened at the [Store] lately occupied by [Jones], where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

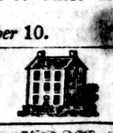
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop [Iron]
1000 lb. German [Cast] Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 1831. [52-tf.]

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russel streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention, and flatters himself that from [his] knowledge of the business of the place, will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 34tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by the Boat John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

January 24.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 [hhds.] Sugar,
75 [kegs] Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Allum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

July 13.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received for sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER

For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the early stages of those diseases. It promotes the [ex]pectoration which is healthy, and checks the sweats which are morbid and pernicious. In the chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, it changes cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest; relieves asthma and difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate that the lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, which seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Cumberham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between cultivated and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with a part of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq. Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsboro'.

HUGH McQUEEN.
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.

January 26, 1832. 65-3w.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs of said Company, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 4-6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM'L F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company and signed by Benjamin Rush & Sam'l F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 63 tf

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, January Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for the said Quentina Scott to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. S. C.

February 7, 1832. 67-3m